

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXX—NUMBER 50

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925.

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LOCAL POST OFFICE ISSUES INFORMATION OF NEW POSTAL RATES

The following changes regarding the increase in postal rates become effective Wednesday, April 15:

While there is no change in the rates on first class mail matter, nor is there any increase in parcel post rates on merchandise weighing more than eight ounces, except that there is a special service charge on the latter, there are extensive changes affecting other classes of mail.

On postcards or private mailing cards the new rate of postage will be two cents, an advance of one cent over the present rate. For Government printed postcards, however, the old one cent rate will prevail under the new schedule.

As affecting what is known as transient second class matter, complete copies of newspapers or periodicals, mailed or remailed by the public, the new rate is two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof for eight ounces or under. Any such matter weighing more than eight ounces will take the parcel post zone rate of postage.

For printed matter, the new rate will be 1 1/2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, weighing eight ounces or under, and everything over this weight will be sent at parcel post zone rates of postage for one pound.

With the advance in the rate for this sort of mail, it will mean that after April 15, all circular matter will have to be prepaid at the rate of 1 1/2 cents. The local postal officials already have forwarded a regulation to Washington for a large supply of Government stamped envelopes, and these will be here in ample time before the new rate goes into effect.

Exception To Advance

The only exception to the advance in the rates for printed matter is such things as books, catalogues, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, acorns and plants, which will be sent at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof up to and including eight ounces. If more than that weight, they will take the regular parcel post zone rates.

On merchandise weighing eight ounces or less the rate will be 1 1/2 cents for each two ounces, and anything over eight ounces will be sent at the parcel post zone rates.

On every parcel post package, except those originating on rural routes, a service charge of two cents is to be made. This is one of the new features provided in the recently enacted law. Heretofore, no service charge of any kind was imposed on patrons.

Another innovation is the special handling charge of 25 cents, which is imposed in instances where a patron desires to have his package handled as first class matter all the way through from the point of mailing, in transit, and at the point of delivery. This does not mean that the package will be delivered immediately upon its receipt at the post office or final destination, but only that it will go along with other first class mail, and not with the parcel post matter, which does not move so rapidly.

Money order fees are also advanced in rate. From one cent to \$2.50, the fee is five cents; from \$2.51 to \$5, seven cents; \$5.01 to \$10, ten cents; \$10.01 to \$20, fifteen cents; \$20.01 to \$50, twenty cents; \$50.01 to \$100, twenty-five cents; and from \$100.01 to \$1000, thirty cents.

An increase is also provided on registered mail, with the minimum fee for \$50 indemnity being set at 15 cents, and for \$100 indemnity, a fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Receipt and Fee
Also on registered mail, a return receipt card may be obtained upon the delivery of the parcel by the postman at a fee of three cents. At present, there is no charge in connection with the obtaining of return receipt cards.

The rates for insuring parcels are also increased. On a parcel not exceeding \$5 in value the fee for insuring will be five cents; on those not exceeding \$10, ten cents; on those not exceeding \$20, fifteen cents; on those not exceeding \$50, twenty cents; and on packages having a value of not more than \$100 the fee will be 25 cents.

A return receipt card, however, may be obtained on the same of mail, may be obtained by the sender on and after April 15, upon the payment of a fee of three cents.

The new fee on it is matter of 15 cents, not exceeding \$10, 15 cents, not exceeding \$20, 20 cents, and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

Special delivery matter has been divided up into three grades. The parcel weighing not more than two pounds the special delivery privilege may be obtained by the payment of a fee of 15 cents, on parcels weighing from two to 10 pounds, the fee will be 25 cents, and on all others of mail matter is 10 cents.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Mr. H. C. Rowe was in Portland, Friday.

Mr. F. L. Edwards was in Augusta a few days last week.

Mr. F. J. Tyler spent several days in Fryeburg last week.

Messrs. Elmer Bean and William Mortenson were in Boston a few days last week.

Miss Ida Packard spent the week end in Lewiston, the guest of Miss Ella Littlefield.

Miss Lillian Morse of Yarmouth, Me., is the guest of her aunt, Miss Edith Morse, Mechanic Street.

Mrs. Abigail Holt was the guest of her son, Fred Holt, and family at So. Paris over the week end.

Mr. Glenn Swan has moved his family into the upstairs part in the Perry Lapham house on Clark Street.

Miss Ruth Hastings of Bates College, Lewiston, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Hastings.

Miss Frances Carter left last Friday for Morristown, N. J., where she will take charge of a teachers' home.

The W. R. C. ladies will serve a public supper at I. O. O. F. Hall, Monday, April 6, at 6 o'clock. Come one and all.

Mr. Charles Demerit has employment in Randolph, N. H., and is staying with his sister, Mrs. E. P. Farrar.

Wheels are now about the only mode of conveyance. Some are out with their autos but the roads are still icy and muddy.

Mrs. Lloyd Linton and daughter, Barbara, were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Morrill, at Mason a few days last week.

A heavy electrical shower, the first of the season, passed over Bethel last Friday night. Quite a lot of rain accompanied the display but no damage was done.

Mr. Robert Hanson, who is a teacher in the Morse Brown School, Providence, R. I., and Mr. Edward Hanson of Boston are guests of their parents, Prof. and Mrs. F. E. Hanson.

The water in the river reached its highest mark of the season Sunday afternoon. The water was over the West Bethel road and on the Locke's Mills road, but not enough to stop traffic.

There will be special town meeting at Odson Hall, Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock. There are several important matters to come before the meeting, and it is hoped that a large number of voters will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards entertained a number of friends at their home Saturday evening, the occasion being in honor of Dr. I. H. Wight and Miss Harriet Merrill, whose birthdays fell on that day. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

The chicken contest at the store of the J. H. Ham Co., Bethel, closed with a rush Saturday, there being over one hundred people present when the chickens were weighed. This contest was conducted by Mr. E. W. Battelle of the D. H. Grandin Milling Co., of James River, N. Y. Five hundred and forty-eight people gathered on the occasion, the weight of the chickens, the winners ranging from 20 ounces to 25 pounds. Mrs. W. B. Malt was the lucky person, for there is no charge in connection with the obtaining of return receipt cards.

Wind comes from Bay Point Institute, a school of business training at Spring Lake, Me., that the president, George Malt, left last Thursday evening to the D. H. A. convention was one of the most successful affairs ever given in the district. The featured members of the student body, Edward and Francis Malt, who are attending Bay Point, were one of the participants in the contest of the most popular of the contest. The contest featured a series of take-offs, of the faculty and students, entitled, "Things That Can Never Happen at Home."

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FORMER BETHEL MAN DIES IN FLORIDA

A telegram received Sunday morning at South Paris announced the death Saturday night of Leslie L. Mason at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he and Mrs. Mason were spending the winter. Mr. Mason some two years ago suffered a shock, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, though he was able to travel about some without assistance, and attend to some matters of business. During the past winter he had appeared better than for some time previously.

Mr. Mason was one of the best known business men in this part of the state. He was born in Bethel, July 4, 1868, the son of Oliver H. and Olive M. (Lee) Mason. He was in business in Portland for some years, and some more than twenty years ago established in South Paris the Mason Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of toy and children's furniture. This was started in a comparatively small way, with quarters in the old grist mill building on the bank of the river. This was burned in 1906, and afterward the present factory was built, beside the railroad, a short distance south of the railroad station. Additions and improvements have been made to the factory from time to time until it is one of the most up-to-date plants of the kind to be found. Its business has increased and prospered, and its products are known the country over.

Some years ago Mr. Mason purchased and occupied as a home the Wallace Hyerson house on Main Street, one of the largest and finest places in South Paris.

Mr. Mason had been for a number of years vice-president of the Paris Trust Co., and was interested in the business activities of the place, and its general welfare. He was a member of several Masonic bodies.

He married Miss Maud Kimball of Bangor, who died in 1915. In 1918 he married Mrs. Lucie Trowbridge Colcord of Portland, who survives. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Arthur K. Underwood of Auburn, N. Y., and one son, Donald Mason, who is a student in Bowdoin College. There is also one grandson, Arthur R. Underwood, Jr. He is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Olive M. Mason, and a half sister, Miss Alice G. Mason, of Bethel.

The remains will be brought to the home at South Paris, arriving Wednesday night. The funeral will be held at the home at 11 o'clock Thursday, attended by Rev. O. H. Terry of New Way.

WINSLOW—TIBBETTS

On Wednesday evening, March 25, at the Methodist parsonage on Mason St., Mr. Herbert Winslow and Miss Doris Tibbets were married by Rev. Chester B. Oliver, pastor of the Methodist Church. Two rings were used in the wedding ceremony which was brief but impressive.

The bride and groom left for their wedding trip Saturday. Friends there to postpone the customary frolic which usually follows such an occasion but herein do solemnly affirm that the delay will not be marked by years or even months. All good wishes are given to the new couple by many friends in Bethel.

Mr. Winslow is the daughter of Mr. Fred Tibbets of Rumford. She has made her home in Bethel for the past few years.

Mr. Winslow is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Winslow of East Bethel, but he has resided in the village for some time, where he has been employed in the mill.

They have moved into the room in the Frank Taylor house on the Range Road road.

PROGRAM FOR CANDLE LIGHT SERVICE AT THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Universalist Church, Bethel, Me.
Candle Light Service, April 4, 7:15 P. M.
Subject, "The Symbol."

Devotional and Address by Rev. C. B. Oliver, Pastor.
Song No. 100.
Readings by Miss I. H. Wight and Miss I. H. Wight.

Prayer by Rev. C. B. Oliver.
Song No. 100.
Readings by Miss I. H. Wight and Miss I. H. Wight.

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BURNS PROVE FATAL TO JOHN M. REID

Mr. John M. Reid, who was severely burned by steam and hot water at the E. L. Tebbetts Spool Company mill at Locke's Mills on Sunday, March 22, passed away Sunday night at the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston.

Mr. Reid was born in Waterville, Quebec, nineteen years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reid. His parents moved to West Bethel when he was a young boy and he attended the school in that place. He also attended Gould Academy for some time. For the past few years he has been employed in the mills about town until about one year ago he went to Locke's Mills where he has been chief engineer. He was much interested in electrical work and had planned to take a course in this work. He was also interested in radio and had installed and made up a number of sets.

"Dutiful," as he was known by his friends, was well known in Bethel. He was a young man of exemplary character and he will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reid, and four sisters and one brother, all of South Paris.

The funeral was held from the home in South Paris, Tuesday afternoon.

BIRD TALK

The Ladies' Club was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Maria Pease last Thursday afternoon. Forty members and friends were present.

The program for the afternoon was an informal talk on birds by Mrs. Merton Warren. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Stanton Bird Club of Andover and is full of enthusiasm for her pet hobby. And what could be more interesting and wholesome than a knowledge of our songbirds. Bethel, with its streams, marshes, hills and forests is an ideal refuge for the songsters and they have been present in large numbers all winter. The recent arrivals indicate an early migration. Let each householder put up one or more bird houses and keep a shallow pan of water in an open place so the birds may bathe and drink in safety.

Mrs. Warren's list of winter birds to date is hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, white breasted nuthatch, chickadee, tree sparrow, blue jay, crow, purple Finch, gold finch, pine siskin, brown creeper, robin, starling, bluebird, junco, song sparrow, bronze grackle, hermit thrush, and on Sunday night a flock of wild geese went honking northward, flying low.

Miss Pease was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Melissa Tuell and the Misses Adelaide Russell, Faye Sanborn and Lois Gaudette served honey cakes, tea and bonbons.

MAKING CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP LOWSHIP REAL

"That they all may be one."
During Holy Week the Churches of Bethel will join in three mid-week evening services. These meetings are planned for the purpose of fostering Christian Fellowship in Remembrance of Jesus Christ. Three meetings will be held, one at each of the different Churches and the general subject for discussion will be "Making Christian Fellowship Real."

Sunday, April 5th at 7:15 P. M.
Union Candle Light service in charge of the Young People of the Churches at the Universalist Church.

Tuesday, April 7th at 7:15 P. M.
The first service will be held at the Methodist Church, the services in charge of the Rev. C. B. Oliver. Speaker, Rev. Charles Eastabrook. Subject, "Meaning."

Wednesday, April 8th at 7:15 P. M.
Second service to be held at the Universalist Church, the services in charge of the Rev. C. B. Oliver. Speaker, Rev. C. B. Oliver. Subject, "Reality."

Thursday, April 9th at 7:15 P. M.
Third service to be held at the Congregational Church, the Rev. C. B. Oliver to be in charge. Speaker, Rev. C. B. Oliver. Subject, "The Symbol."

The service will be a Community Service to which everybody, regardless of race, creed or church affiliation, is cordially invited to join in the melody of praise and in the spirit of worship and self-sacrifice. Let us all realize that ourselves to the Kingdom of God upon earth.

Sunday, April 12th at 8:30 A. M.
Easter Morning Service at the Universalist Church, the Young People in charge.

"I have come that ye may have life and have it more abundantly."
The Oxford County Citizen, \$2.00 per year in advance.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

WHAT'S GOING ON

Going to be pretty dull around Washington without Congress. That is the common question concerning the status quo at the National Capital. Now just much as this is sort of Yankee administration, and as these Yankees from New England States frequently answer a question by asking another one, let us resort to the "sincerest flattery" of asking another question, I. e.:

Does it make any particular difference in the old home town whether the city council, or the town board, is in session? Well, "there you are," as a great Broadway artist says. Congress is simply a big town board, and while need a part of the time, public government runs "as usual," when there are no sessions. There is no noticeable lack of things going on about Washington.

TAX REDUCTIONS

Too many people seem to have the hallucination that tax-reduction is possible if Congress will pass laws that will call for less taxation. There used to be an old bit of slang to the effect that "if you want to dance you mustn't forget to help pay the fiddler," or something like that. The public debt of the United States in 1916 was approximately \$971,562,000. From that it jumped to over \$2,000,000,000 in 1919, but it was whittled down to around \$2,000,000,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. That was done by imposing high taxes upon the people. Now tax reduction is easily accomplished if the Government is willing to let the people pay off this wartime "fiddler" in small installments.

Or perhaps we might expect some of those debtors nations of Europe to take up a slack of a billion the coming year, and if some of these ready-borrowers will do that then tax-reduction will be a reality instead of a shifting of the load between income taxes, taxes, munitions taxes, etc.

Taxation is a complex old villain, and the weight of it is lessened when there is rigid public economy combined with efficiency. But after all, the fiddlers show that the god of war is the old bog that has always made the taxpayers squirm.

What form will the reductions take? There is much speculation on that point. A cut in the surtaxes seems certain. The old ghost of tax-exempt securities has apparently dropped out of the agitation. The examination of internal revenue affairs by a committee of the Senate has occasioned a good many explosions because it looks as though many tax dodgers in "big business" have coaxed the United States Treasury.

Summed up, the taxpayers are running a pretty fair chance to be relieved of some of the excess taxation that has become prevalent. Providing, of course, we do not have another war soon.

CABINET RUMORS

Semi-annually we hear rumors of impending changes in the President's cabinet. The latest of these rumors concerns all of the hold-overs from the Harding administration, and even so old an administration organ as the Washington Post prints an article on its front page, written by one of its political experts, predicting that the forthcoming changes will give President Coolidge an entire new Cabinet of his own selection. Weeks, New and Davis are said to be likely to go and after that the speculation takes up Mellon and Work as likely to want to retire. To make the story complete Hoover is pictured as anxious to get out and square around as a candidate for President.

To the mind of the writer these rumors are 99 per cent bunk. I once heard a Congressman say that "postmasters never resign, and seldom die, and that vacancies are scarce in consequence."

After a residence of fourteen years in Washington I think this summary might also include Cabinet officers.

WHAT THE FARMER WANTS

For the last half dozen years Washington has been filled with gentlemen engaged to various capacities, who have been telling "what the farmer wants." And there were plenty of warnings concerning what the farmers would do when they came to vote in a presidential election, if they didn't get the exact demands concentrated to administration and legislative heads. But when the votes were cast it was discovered that "it hadn't happened." Without rehearsing this old story it is certainly refreshing to listen to a new version of the farmer wants by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has come here to help pilot the ship of state with Calvin Coolidge. Secretary Jardine says:

"The farmer does not want the Government constantly meddling with his business. He doesn't want to be bothered or pitted by other people. What the farmer wants is just this: He wants

(Continued on page 2)

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

A busy and enjoyable meeting of Bear River Grange was held on Saturday evening, March 31.

Under new business Grange voted to have their annual Sugar Eat and Dance on Friday night, April 10th. Committee: Fred Wight, E. L. French, Eli Stearns, S. P. Davis, C. F. Saunders, Ernest Holt, M. A. Holt.

Literary Program:

1 Short history on the life of St. Patrick, concluding with a poem, "O! the Shamrock," by the "Irish Poet," Thomas Moore, Sister Addie Saunders.

2 Song: "That Tumbledown Shack in Athlone," Sisters French and Wight.

3 Recitation: State of Maine, Catherine Hutchins.

4 Each member responded with an Irish story.

5 Contest in charge of Sister Nellie Holt, each to write a rhyme about St. Patrick. The ladies' prize, a nice picture was won by Sister Frances Davis. The gentlemen's prize by Bro. Bennett.

6 Gentlemen's hat trimming contest. The Brothers were given 15 minutes to trim their hats, but only 10 minutes of the time was used, and every hat was ready for the judges. Bro. F. J. French won first prize and Bro. Saunders the booby.

Called to order, Sister Saunders was instructed to purchase one-half dozen serving trays for the dining room. Refreshments of apple pie and ice cream were served by the Grange, which was much enjoyed by all. 25 members present.

LONG MOUNTAIN GRANGE

Long Mountain Grange of Andover held an all day meeting, Saturday with a good attendance. The Lecturer's program follows:

Song No. 94.
Talk on Gardening, W. W. Perkins.
Reading, Mrs. Lena Roberts.
Remarks, Mr. L. R. Hall.
Reading, Mrs. Elita Perkins.

Question, What money crops shall we raise for this locality the coming year? Opened by E. M. Bailey, discussion by others.

Song No. 55.
Paper, Flowers in the home garden, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens.
Headling, Mrs. George Andrews.

BETHEL GRANGE

Maine night will be the subject of the Grange program Thursday evening. "State of Maine, My State of Maine" will be sung. There will be a collection of Maine made articles. Essays on Maine industries will be read.

WARRANT FOR SPECIAL TOWN MEETING

To D. M. Forbes, a citizen of the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford:

Greeting:—In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby requested to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel, qualified to vote in Town affairs, to meet at Odson Hall, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, to wit:

Art. 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

Art. 2. To hear and act on the report of the Special School Building Committee.

Art. 3. To see if the town will vote to purchase a school lot, recommended by the Special Committee, and raise money for same.

Art. 4. To see if the town will vote to purchase a school lot other than the one recommended by the Special Committee, and raise money to pay for same.

Art. 5. To see if the town will vote to erect a school building on said lot such as is recommended by Special Committee, and raise money to build same.

Art. 6. To see if the town will vote that a Building Committee be appointed.

Art. 7. To see if the town will vote and raise the sum of \$100, the same being Bethel's share in the building of a new ferry boat for Hallowes Ferry.

Art. 8. To transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Hereof, full met, and have you there this warrant with your delegates thereon, given under our hands this 21st day of March, A. D. 1925.

FRANK A. BROWN,
WADE H. THURSTON,
F. D. HOWE,
Selectmen of Bethel.

A true copy—Attest:
D. M. FORBES, Citizen.
Miss Edith Morse was in Oxbow, N. H., Friday.
Mr. & Mrs. Goodwin of Norway was in town, Friday.
Mrs. Fardyne Brooks and daughter, Eva, of Bethel, N. H., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. True Ramon.
Mrs. Ida Lyon is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Lyon, and family on Greener Hill.

ASKED AND ANSWERED

(This is a valuable educational feature in The Oxford County Citizen. Send in your questions, and address them to U. S. Press Association, Continental Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Enclose two cents in stamps for reply. Do not include trivial matters or questions requiring extensive research.)

Q. Where does the Lincoln Highway begin and end, and does it run directly across the country?

The Lincoln Highway starts in New York City and ends in San Francisco. However there are many "feeder roads." It is estimated that there are fifteen of these in New York State alone. The Lincoln Highway is 3,600 miles long. It goes south from New York to Philadelphia, thence west via Pittsburgh.

Q. Who is the oldest member of Congress in point of service?

The Senator from Massachusetts, Frederick H. Gillett, has been in the Senate since March 4, but he was thirty-two years old when he was elected. He was the oldest member in point of service. Having obtained the highest honors of the lower House, and when he left that body he was its Speaker. He is the oldest member in point of service. Having obtained the highest honors of the lower House, and when he left that body he was its Speaker. He is the oldest member in point of service.

Q. Where is the source and mouth of the River Jordan, and what is the width of the river?

The River Jordan is the principal river of Palestine. Its historical source is a cave at Hama (Hama, Syria). The River Jordan is fed by two springs at the Tef. A third source which has a geographic claim to be considered is the Sea of Galilee. The Valley of the Jordan south of the Sea of Galilee has a varying width of from four to fourteen miles east and west, the river being hidden by these jagged, rocky, white, etc. In the Jordan channel the river is about a mile wide, with steep banks. For the last few miles the river is free from banks, and it has an average width of from thirty to fifty yards.

Q. Where and what was the tribe of Indians to which Pocahontas belonged?

Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan, who was regarded as a sort of emperor, or a superior among the Indians, who lived on the Appomattox River. The pretty story of the saving of the life of John Smith by Pocahontas, who was called the "Queen of the Appomattox," appears to be very well established in the history of early Virginia.

Q. How many people are employed by the Associated Press in all its various activities?

The Associated Press, actually employs about 2,000, of whom about one half are telegraph operators and the others are executives, editors and news gatherers. If we were to consider, as we may rightfully do, that the employees of the 1,200 member newspapers of the Associated Press are concerned in the Association's business, as they of course are, the number would run in many thousands. The employees of foreign news gathering associations, and the many other persons who are indirectly connected and are engaged in gathering news for the Associated Press, add to the forces of the association in such a way that a conservative estimate shows between 15,000 and 20,000 men whose work is reflected in the Associated Press report. In continental United States the association maintains several bureaus, and there are more than 100 men at strategic news points abroad. The Associated Press does an annual business of \$4,000,000.

Q. How the battery used in automobile lights and radios generate electricity?

The function of the battery is to convert the energy of chemical action into electrical energy. Within the battery there are usually found alternating plates of metal, copper and zinc, which are immersed in a solution of sulphuric or other similar acids. These acids working upon the metals, and particularly upon zinc, set into the latter, and the principles of chemical liberation sets up energy capable of driving a current of electricity.

Q. When did President Roosevelt succeed President McKinley? Did Woodrow Wilson serve out his full term or did somebody take his place when he was sick? On what date did President Coolidge succeed President Harding?

President McKinley was shot by Leon Czolgosz on September 6, 1901, and died September 14. Theodore Roosevelt became President that day and was re-elected in 1904. Mr. Taft was elected in 1908. President Wilson was elected in 1912 and 1916 and held the office in his own name until the inauguration of President Harding on March 4, 1921. President Coolidge succeeded President Harding August 2, 1923.

Q. What are the five largest cities in Canada?

The Canadian census of 1921 gave Montreal a population of 518,500; Toronto, 521,600; Winnipeg, 179,057; Vancouver, 117,207; Hamilton, 114,151.

Q. Why do metals contract at night?

This seems to be wholly a matter of temperature. Metals expand when exposed to sunlight, which is owing to the rise in temperature caused by absorption of the sun's rays. Artificial heat and cold produce the same effects.

Q. Do fish breathe under the water, and if they can breathe why can not humans do the same?

There is oxygen of the same kind that humans bring out of the water existing in a dissolved form in water. But fish have gills while humans beings have lungs, and fish are able to breathe oxygen in their native habitation without difficulty. It might be nice for humans beings to be able to breathe under water, but evidently humans beings taking out of water and fish is it.

Q. Why does the forest?

According to chemists fire burns because a chemical element called carbon, which is to the wood as the coal, burns to have a liking for the oxygen gas of the air. If you teach a candle to burn wood and get a few atoms of it, then enough three atoms will grab hold of some atoms of oxygen from the air and both will go off together as gases to the smoke. As they combine they produce heat and that is why fire is hot.

Q. What is the most valuable of all metals?

Radium has a value of nearly two million dollars per ounce. But one does not usually think of radium as one of the metals. Of the ordinary commercial metals, the metal used for fountain pens tips, brings the highest price, about \$250 per ounce. Platinum is worth about \$100 per ounce and gold \$20 per ounce.

Q. How long does it take the air mail to go from New York to San Francisco?

A liner leaving New York at ten o'clock in the morning will deliver his mail in San Francisco at six o'clock the following evening.

Q. How did California gain its distinction as the olive industry?

The olive can be grown successfully only in a comparatively mild climate like that of California. The tree does not bear fruit abundantly in the humid regions of the South to justify the planting of trees. The dry atmosphere and the climate of California and the arid South west, where the temperature range is favorable and where irrigation supplies the necessary soil moisture, appear to meet the requirements of the olive.

Therefore California and Arizona are the natural homes of the industry. This industry was started in California about one hundred and fifty years ago, when the Franciscan fathers made the first plantings near the San Diego mission.

Q. Please tell me what will take the squeak out of a pair of shoes.

Likely an extra two or three light nails driven in the sole of the shoe will serve to tighten up the leather and stop the squeaks.

Q. What is the estimate of the number of the blind and deaf in the United States since the war?

The United States Bureau of the Census reported that in 1920 the blind population of the nation was 52,507. In 1910 the blind population was 57,272. The rate of blindness per million population in 1920 was 497, while in 1910 it was 623. The deaf mutes in the United States on January 1, 1920, numbered 44,855, or 425 per million of general population.

Q. What preparation is best to clean the leather and cloth upholstery of an automobile?

Plain water with a little ammonia will remove dirt from leather upholstery, after which the cushions should be rubbed with a clean woolen or flannel cloth. Do not use gasoline on leather. Cloth upholstery may be cleaned by rubbing it with a sponge dipped in the following mixture: Three quarters ounce common salt, two ounces grain or wood alcohol, mixed with clear water. Lukewarm ivory soap suds will remove grease or oil spots.

Q. What kind of Government has Egypt?

A constitutional monarchy.

Q. What does Palm Sunday commemorate?

The triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, when the populace hailed him with joy and strewed palms in his path.

Q. How hot does a fire have to be to melt iron, copper, gold and lead?

The melting point of elements according to a table furnished by the United States Bureau of Standards shows that the degrees of Fahrenheit at which the above named metals melt are as follows: Copper, 1984.4 degrees; gold, 1945.0 degrees; lead, 621.3 degrees; platinum, does not melt until it reaches a Fahrenheit temperature of 3101 degrees; tungsten requires a temperature of 6110 degrees.

Q. Is it possible to buy, or to write, form letters that are sure to sell goods by mail?

If such a thing was possible then one of the greatest problems of modern business and industry would be solved. Some of the most skilled men in the business admit that they never know for a certainty whether a form letter will pull until it has been tried out on the public. Selling goods by mail is far more difficult than direct salesmanship, and the elements of success cannot be determined in advance of real experience.

MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Augusta—Plans formulating for 4-year state road construction program; \$8,000,000 bond issue planned for work.

South Portland—Sole shipyard receives contract for construction of three sloops.

Carmel—Necessary acreage secured for establishment of canning plant.

Portland—Driggs-Park Co. buys land for refrigerator plant in \$25,000 deal; operations to start May 1.

Augusta—Trustees of Reformatory for Men apply for \$75,000 appropriation for building purposes.

Milbridge—High school building to be remodelled and enlarged.

Augusta—Committee on Ways and Means considering plans for \$500,000 bond issue to be used exclusively for bridge construction.

Eastport—Plans under way for erection of \$100,000 hotel.

Waterville—Public library and high school building to be erected here.

Bangor—St. Thomas & Patrick's company organized to engage in plumbing and heating business.

Ellsworth—Furniture manufacturing factory to be enlarged to handle increased business.

Calais—School school building to be erected at cost of \$100,000.

LOCKE'S MILLS

The native friends of John "Babe" Locke, aged 86, had been very ill with typhoid fever and had been permitted to have nothing but broth. One day he coaxed his mother to give him an apple, but she refused him, saying: "No, my dear, if you were to eat an apple now it might kill you."

"Well, then," answered the young diplomat, "give me just a little piecey enough to kill the germs."

Riddles

What not begins with a letter of the alphabet? Pen (p) not.

What not can make a good vegetable soup? Peas (p) not.

Which tree is always found on board ship? The pine (tree) not.

There was a nickel and a cent on the shelf. The cent jumped off. Why didn't the nickel? Because the nickel had more cents (cents) not.

HOW'S THIS?

MALLEN CANNAM MEDICINE will do what we claim for your system. It is the only medicine known to cure.

MALLEN CANNAM MEDICINE is a pure vegetable preparation. It is the only medicine known to cure. It is the only medicine known to cure. It is the only medicine known to cure.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

OF MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE PROUD KETTLE

"You're a comforting old thing, Kettle," said the Flatiron to the Kettle.

"Everyone will be rusting in soon and saying: 'Ah, the Kettle is boiling. Now for a hot cup of tea.'"

"Yes, Kettle," the Flatiron continued, "you really are a comforting old thing."

"Flatiron," said the Kettle, "I'm grateful to you for your kind words."

"I particularly appreciate them because I know you much prefer flattening things out than making them puffed up with pride."

"I know you press down in a very smooth, decided fashion. So it is nice to hear you speak to me so cordially."

"Yes, I am comforting. I know that I delight, too, in the comfort I give others."

"It pleases me that I can mean so much warm happiness to people."

"And I am always thankful when I can fill a hot-water bottle and drive away a pain. I feel so like a successful doctor then."

"This very last week I cured one of the coldest and three very bad cases of cold feet."

"Good," said the Flatiron. "And yet," the Kettle said, "I realize that I alone do not do all this. I have to be helped by the fire and the fuel and the wood and the coal and the matches must be struck by the people."

"But so it always is. Every one must have help. Creatures must work together."

"Even a doctor must have help. He may suggest the right medicine, but he needs the medicine's assistance."

"Only, Flatiron, I don't believe you know that I am always filled with ambition."

"Is that another word for water?" asked the Flatiron—the Flatiron hadn't much intelligence.

"No," said the Kettle. "It's not. Ambition is helping to get on and amount to more than one already does."

"Would you like to amount to something like a boiler?" the Flatiron asked.

"That amounts to more."

"Oh, no," the Kettle said. "When a creature has ambition it doesn't mean the creature wants to be bigger in size—but bigger in brains and achievements and such."

"Grand words," said Flatiron, "but they mean nothing to me."

"I will explain," said the Kettle. "Years and years and years ago a kettle—an old ancestor of mine—was boiling, as the saying is. The water inside was boiling, you see."

"And one gentleman named James Watt saw the steam coming forth from a steam engine."

"He decided that if steam could do this in such a small way it could be made far more powerful. And so all because of my ancestor he invented the steam engine."

"We Kettles have never forgotten about it. And always, while we're willing and glad enough to give comfort to all, we're hoping that some one will discover some other talent about us that will make us even more highly regarded."

"Ah, I'm proud," the Kettle confessed, "but I'm always hopeful of more."

"They say that that is the way with the great—they never quite settle."

"And with that the Kettle spluttered excitedly, but the Flatiron adopted no excitement."

Enough to Kill Germs

Johnny, aged four, had been very ill with typhoid fever and had been permitted to have nothing but broth. One day he coaxed his mother to give him an apple, but she refused him, saying: "No, my dear, if you were to eat an apple now it might kill you."

"Well, then," answered the young diplomat, "give me just a little piecey enough to kill the germs."

Riddles

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STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, at Paris, in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1925, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Daniel B. Hastings late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Harold Hastings as executor of the same to act without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Harold Hastings, the executor therein named.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings Judge of said Court at Paris, this thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

4-2-31

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

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Lewis C. Eames late of Norway, deceased; petition that Charles C. Eames be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased to act without bond presented by said Charles C. Eames, a brother.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings Judge of said Court at Paris, this third Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

3-20-31

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

United States Branch Executive Office, 1 Park Street, New York, N. Y.

Metropolitan Office, 80 William Street, N. Y.

Assets Dec. 31, 1924

Real Estate, \$1,786,746.01

Mortgage Loans, 1,458,509.28

Stocks and Bonds, 12,910,246.50

Cash in Office and Bank, 1,001,381.65

Agents' Balances, 2,553,124.07

Bills Receivable, 49,709.73

Interest and Rents, 150,755.92

All other Assets, 224,174.18

Gross Assets, \$20,203,730.84

Deduct Items not admitted, 109,608.04

Admitted Assets, \$20,094,122.80

Liabilities Dec. 31, 1924

Net Unpaid Losses, \$1,905,500.43

Unearned Premiums, 11,820,041.96

All other Liabilities, 583,026.52

Surplus over all Liabilities, 5,015,900.89

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$20,094,122.80

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 4-3-31

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Boston, Massachusetts.

Assets Dec. 31, 1924

Real Estate, \$1,681,980.08

Mortgage Loans, 1,119,248.98

Cash in Office and Bank, \$1,540,237.00

Cash in Office and Bank, 10,146.93

Agents' Balances, 36,123.19

Bills Receivable, 0

Interest and Rents, 11,319.00

All other Assets, 1,494.52

Gross Assets, \$1,599,240.03

Deduct Items not admitted, 0

Admitted Assets, \$1,599,240.03

Liabilities Dec. 31, 1924

Net Unpaid Losses, \$1,359,591.01

Unearned Premiums, 625,511.97

All other Liabilities, 615,137.05

Surplus over all Liabilities, 609,000.00

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$1,599,240.03

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 4-3-31

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30 Maiden Lane, New York.

Assets Dec. 31, 1924

Real Estate, \$1,681,980.08

Mortgage Loans, 1,119,248.98

Cash in Office and Bank, \$1,540,237.00

Cash in Office and Bank, 10,146.93

Agents' Balances, 36,123.19

Bills Receivable, 0

Interest and Rents, 11,319.00

All other Assets, 1,494.52

Gross Assets, \$1,599,240.03

Deduct Items not admitted, 0

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All other Liabilities, 615,137.05

Surplus over all Liabilities, 609,000.00

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$1,599,240.03

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent, 4-3-31

Farm For Sale

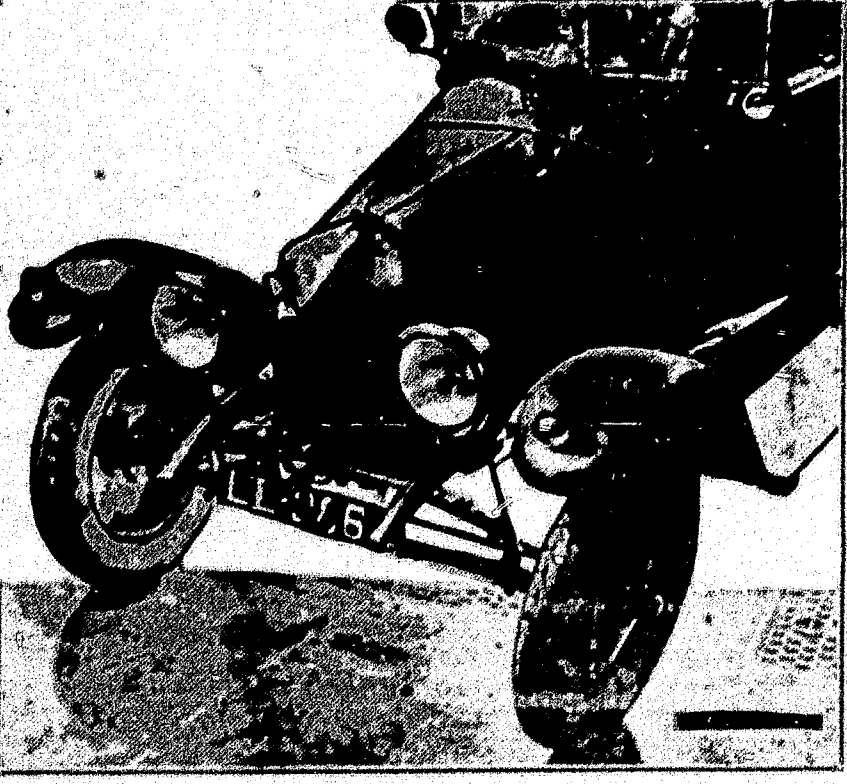
100 acres, 30 room 1 1/2 story house, barn 40x50, with basement, connected, 30 acres tillage, good pasture, plenty of wood for farm, 650 bearing apple trees mostly Baldwin, an excellent fruit and dairy farm, located in the town of Paris. This farm must be sold at once to settle estate. Price \$3,250, a rare bargain.

For sale by

L. A. BROOKS

REAL ESTATE DEALER

ANTI-DAZZLE LIGHTS UNDER CAR BODY



A new anti-dazzle motor car lighting device has been invented by A. K. May, a Bethel, Maine, inventor. It consists of five magnifying glasses placed directly under the body of the car. Illuminated by electricity, acetylene or other means, the lamp throws strong direct rays along the road beneath the vehicle, throwing the car into clear view from all sides. The front and bottom lenses are clear, the side and back lenses are red, and the rear side lenses are green. The light is passed through a small trapdoor in the floor of the car, and it is claimed to be a simple and effective method. The photograph shows the new under-car lighting device in service. This picture was taken at night and shows how completely the car is illuminated by the new light.

GOOD POINTS ON SPARK CONTROL

Correct Use of Lever Has Much to Do With Efficiency of Machine.

Need the position of the spark lever be changed, after the car is over and under way?

That question comes to a few of the less experienced motorists when they start these days when the spark lever may be changed on one of the most popular machines.

Ignition and control of the spark lever have much to do with the efficient operation of a car and would be sure to give the motorist the most efficient vehicle possible and in many respects the most economical. Spark control is a very important factor in the operation of a car and should be given the most careful attention.

Don't After Position. Except when going over extremely rough roads, there is no need to alter the position of the spark lever to any great extent after it is once set, since it is designed to run through a fairly wide range of speed. If it is changed a great deal, most motorists speed their cars to take the hill with a terrific crash because they do not want to shift gears. The engine will stand this abuse for some time before it begins to make its disquieting rattles and rattle.

Knocks of a motor which is laboring in going uphill are due to premature firing, the spark igniting the gas in the compression stroke, the explosion tries to force the piston back before it has passed dead center, producing a sharp rattling thump.

Should Be Advanced. At all times the spark should be advanced as far as possible without causing the motor to knock, a spark which is advanced too far causes the motor to knock and causes the motor to run hot and causes the motor to run inefficiently.

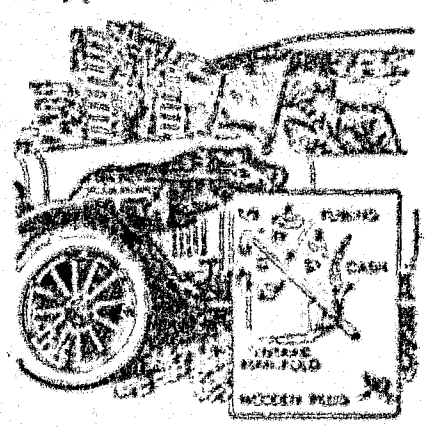
Storage Battery Point. A good point to remember in connection with the storage battery is that it is a storage battery of electricity and should be kept charged. It should be kept charged at all times and should be kept in a cool, dry place.

Handy Brake Wrench. When the car is stopped, the brake lever should be pulled down and the car should be held in place by the brake. This is a very important point to remember and should be given the most careful attention.

Carelessness Causes Trouble. Many drivers forget that proper care of the car is a very important factor in the efficient operation of a car and should be given the most careful attention.

Method of Foiling Car Thieves or Joy Riders

A simple and effective method to foil auto thieves or joy riders is shown in the drawing. It is a simple method and can be used by anyone.



Secret Opening Permits Excessive Air in Intake Manifold and Prevents Engine From Starting.

A length of pipe or tubing to extend back to the dash. The open end is forced out a little to reveal a wooden plug made to fit in snugly. When the plug is in place, the engine will run normally but, when the plug is removed, so much air is admitted to the cylinder that no combustion can take place and therefore the car cannot very well be run on its own power. If, however, the engine is started by excessive use of the choke, the firing will be so erratic that the thief will be glad to abandon the car in a block or so. Of course, the plugged end of the tube should be located in an unnoticeable place behind the instrument board—Richard P. Cole, Paterson, N. J., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Battery Location Most Persistent Car Problem

From time to time the question of storage battery location has cropped up as one of the most persistent problems that the car's designer is compelled to face. The problem has demanded free running boards, and for this reason there has been a decided drop in the number of batteries carried on these automobiles. The problem has been solved by the use of a storage battery which is located under the seat in the front compartment. If any one has had occasion to touch the tools under the seat in the course of a job on a hot day he will find that the battery is very hot. This is due to the fact that the battery is located in a hot place and is surrounded by a large amount of heat. This is a very important point to remember and should be given the most careful attention.

Waste Oil. Many drivers do not like to stop the engine when filling their car with oil. This is a very important point to remember and should be given the most careful attention.

Paint Rubber Mat. Rubber matting that has been in use for some time and is beginning to look the worse for wear, may be renewed to its original condition by painting it with a special paint. This is a very important point to remember and should be given the most careful attention.

WHAT MY NEIGHBOR SAYS

Is of Interest to Bethel Folks.

When one has had the misfortune to suffer from backache, headaches, dizziness, urinary disorders and other kidney ills—and has found relief from all sickness and suffering, that person's advice is of untold value to friends and neighbors. The following case is only one of many thousands, but it is that of a Bethel resident. Who could ask for a better example?

F. M. Wood, 4 Park St., says: "My back ached badly and when I took cold, my kidneys became sluggish and at times they acted irregularly. Doan's Pills were recommended so I began to use them and they took hold of the trouble quickly. I soon had relief from the backache and my kidneys were regulated."

A FEW YEARS LATER, Mr. Wood said: "Doan's Pills have done fine work whenever I have used them for any sign of kidney weakness."

Mr. Wood is only one of many Bethel people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mr. Wood had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name."

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued on page 8)

Miss Florence O'Brien spent the week end in South Paris.

Miss Marion Parsons was the week end guest of friends in Lewiston.

Miss Betty Brown was the guest of friends in Bethel, N. H., recently.

Mr. P. A. Jackson of Lewiston was a business visitor in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. Sarah Billings is the guest of Mrs. Carrie Bartlett at East Bethel.

Mr. G. N. Sanborn was home from Gorham, N. H., over the week end.

Miss Margaret Vandenberg is home from Boston for a short vacation.

Miss Fannie Hodgson of Augusta is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Upson.

Mrs. F. E. Wheeler and son, Edward, were guests of relatives in town Monday.

Miss Melba Blake is spending her vacation with relatives in New Hampshire.

Miss Mary Douglass and a friend from Gorham, N. H., were in town last week.

Mrs. Harriet Twaddle is the guest of her brother, J. A. Brown, at Northwest Bethel.

Master Wendell King of West Paris is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall.

Dr. P. H. Todd, who has been confined to his home by illness for a few weeks, is improving.

Mr. Robert Blake of Massachusetts was a week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Garey.

Master Abby Tibbitts, who has been confined to the home with a cold, is able to be out.

Mrs. Lucy Andrews and son, Rob and, were guests of relatives in Bethel, N. H., recently.

The Academy closed last Thursday and the teachers have gone away on their vacations.

Mr. William S. Rogers, who is attending school at Bethel, is spending the vacation at his home.

SOUTH ALDANY

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walden attended the dance at East Bethel, Friday evening.

Ray Wardwell is sawing wood in the town of Bethel.

Don't McArthur visited a few days in Bethel last week.

W. R. Greenleaf was at Lester Walk's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walden were home from Bethel Academy over the week end.

Robert Hill was a business visitor in Bethel over the week end.

Mrs. E. K. Hill is improving in health.

Leslie McArthur was in Bethel over the week end.

Mrs. Nora Lefebvre called on Mrs. James Kimball last week Wednesday.

Second Meeting of the Bethel Grange will hold an all day meeting, Saturday, April 4.

Charles Down from Bethel has been stopping at Lester Walker's a few days.

EAST BETHEL

Misses Laura and Maud Cummings have closed the schools here and are spending a two weeks' vacation at their home in Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean were recent dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bartlett. Mrs. Doris Kimball and two children were a day's guests of her mother, Mrs. B. W. Dutton, the past week.

Mrs. Wm. B. Hastings has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cole, the past week.

Mrs. J. H. Swan is quite seriously ill at her home here. She is attended by Dr. Trundle of Bethel.

Mrs. Etta Bartlett is assisting Mrs. Edna B. Bean with dressmaking this week.

Robert and Wm. Hastings are building another new brooder house for their many chickens.

Mrs. L. U. Bartlett has moved from Bethel to her farm here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bartlett were Sunday callers at G. K. Hastings'.

Mr. Harold Hutchins and Alfred Curilla have completed their work for Saunders & Co., Hanover.

SKILLINGTON

Deferred

Mrs. Grace Foley is at home for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Skillings were in Portland, Tuesday.

Mr. Ed Barker has gone to South Paris to live.

Mrs. Nahum Barker will spend a few weeks at the home of A. B. Sanborn.

Automobile Repairing

Have Your Car Overhauled Now—before the good wheeling comes.

We are prepared to handle any job, large or small, on any make car. If you cannot bring your car in, call us up and we will send a man for it.

Ford parts carried in stock. Parts for other makes secured on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices are consistent with good work.

Herrick Bros. Co.

Authorized Ford Dealers

Bethel, Maine

NEW PRINTED CREPE DRESSES

Smart for Every Occasion

A splendid variety to choose from are new this week. Many are in striking color effect, no two just alike, so that every customer may buy an individual dress.

We hope you will see these dresses the first time you are out shopping. Navy, tans, henna, copen, greens, browns and combinations. Prices \$16.50 to \$24.75.

New Spring Coats in a Big Variety of Becoming Styles, \$12.50 up to \$47.50

New Gingham House Dresses at \$1.95 and \$2.95

These are unusually well made dresses in even checked gingham, plain chambrays and stripes. Several Billie Burke styles that are especially good in large sizes. Sizes in stock 36 up to 52.

Splendid Silk Stockings at \$1.00

At this price we show light colors, some pure silk, some fibro silk and some in silk and fibre, an especially good stocking.

Variety Basement

Easter Lilies.	5c and 10c each
Pinks.	5c each
Chair Bottoms, etc.	10c up
Fancy Shelf Papers.	7c pkg.
Curtain Rods.	10 cents
Sanolin Floor Mats, 18"x36".	15c, 2 for 25c
Home Town Writing Paper.	10c pkg.
Home Town Envelopes.	10c pkg.
75 sheets of Waxed Paper, size 12"x14".	10c
2 doz. Paper Plates.	10c

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Norway, Maine

ABOUT



Remains of

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Peru has come twice into the picture in recent weeks, once because the centennial celebration of the Battle of Ayacucho, the Yorktown of South America, Independence; and with the meeting at Lima, the Peruvian capital, of the third Pan-American congress. Official envoys represented United States on both occasions.

Lima cannot be considered a from Callao, its port, which lies on the Pacific eight miles from the city. The towns have already spread out on each other and before long will constitute in fact, as they do in effect, single city. Ports apparently little to the Incas and their predecessors, which constitutes one of the best bays on the Pacific coast of South America, may be considered to have begun shortly after Pizarro and his bearded comrades entered Peru in 1532. From Callao in the years that followed a constant stream of leons loaded with the gold and silver that the conquistadores stripped from the rich continent on which they gained a foothold. Lima, only a few miles inland, became the seat of viceregal government by which South America was ruled, and it was practically the only gate through which the treasure gathered by colonial agencies was poured into the lap of the Spanish king. Close Callao often hovered British and Dutch pirates to swoop down on the treasure ships.

Callao was the first Pacific port South America to have completed its own harbor works. Treasure is being taken from Peru through Callao and now it is in the form of copper from the rich mines of the interior. It is transported to the port on a small railroad, instead of on the backs of men and donkeys as in the old days and is loaded on great ocean freighters by modern power cranes.

A half hour after boarding an electric car in the city of Callao the traveler alights at one of the many plazas in Lima, a thriving city of 200,000 inhabitants. Not far away he will find the center of the city's life and traditions—the Plaza Mayor, or "great square." All of the city's street lines radiate from this center as though representing the influence and power that radiated from the same spot to South America when Lima was "City of the Kings." On one side the Plaza Mayor rises the cathedral with its lofty twin towers. Pizarro said to have laid the foundation stone. His mummy is now exhibited inside the structure.

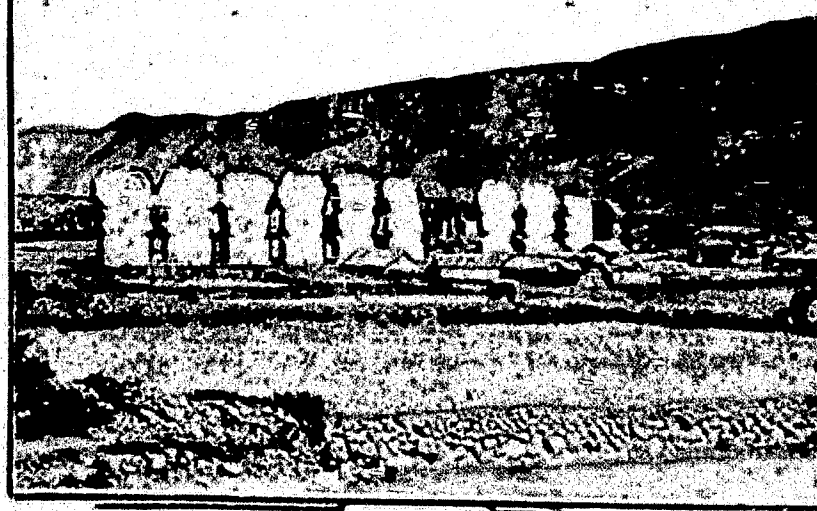
Oldest University in America. Facing another side of the Plaza is the old viceregal palace, a place for governmental purposes. A far away is the oldest university the western hemisphere, the Universidad de San Marcos, established more than half a century before the Pizarro landed at Plymouth. In the Plaza the present the classic old university shares the educational field with thoroughly modern technical colleges devoted to engineering, medicine, and agriculture.

Lima and Callao, thought of together perhaps by many as comprising the northern end of South America's Pacific coast, are approximately 100 miles south of Panama, as far from the Isthmus as New York is from New England. Though only two degrees south of the equator, the climate is not that of the tropics, the rains, due to the dryness of the western slope of the Andes and to the cold Humboldt current that makes the coast have a squable climate. The temperature summer (the center of May) seldom rises above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and in winter rarely falls below 60 degrees.

The battle of Ayacucho took place a very different part of Peru, the somewhat bleak desert region about the Andean foothills and valleys. This is the most fascinating part of Peru to those interested in the ancient civilizations of America, for this was the area in which blossomed the wonderful Inca empire. It is worth the while of the traveler to go to the ancient holy city of the Incas, Inca, despite the railway some 75 miles south of the old capital and journey along the Inca highway by a mule-drawn vehicle.

Life Among the Quechuas. This old highway was worn by the feet of many pilgrims and of men taking trains. In the days before the Spanish conquest the Inca life of these highland, the fertile mountain valleys which are linked with the valleys.

ABOUT PERU



Remains of Inca Masonry in Peru.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Peru has come twice into the public eye in recent weeks, once because of the centennial celebration of the Battle of Ayacucho, the Yorktown of South American independence; and again with the meeting at Lima, the Peruvian capital, of the third Pan-American congress. Official envoys represented the United States on both occasions.

Lima cannot be considered apart from Callao, its port, which lies on the Pacific eight miles from the capital. The towns have already spread toward each other and before long will constitute in fact, as they do in effect, a single city. Ports apparently meant little to the Incas and their precursors, so the history of this sheltered bay, which constitutes one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast of South America, may be considered to have begun shortly after Pizarro and his bearded comrades entered Peru in 1532.

From Callao in the years that followed sailed a constant stream of galleons loaded with the gold and silver that the conquistadores stripped from the rich continent on which they had gained a foothold. Lima, only eight miles inland, became the seat of the viceregal government by which all South America was ruled, and Callao was practically the only gate through which the treasure gathered by the colonial agencies was poured into the lap of the Spanish king. Close to Callao often hovered British and Dutch privateers to swoop down on the treasure ships.

Callao was the first Pacific port in South America to have completed modern harbor works. Treasure is still being taken from Peru through Callao, but now it is in the form of copper ore from the rich mines of the interior. It is transported to the port on a modern railroad, instead of on the backs of men and donkeys as in the old days, and is loaded on great ocean freighters by modern power cranes.

A half hour after boarding an electric car in the city of Callao the traveler alights at one of the many plazas in Lima, a thriving city of 200,000 inhabitants. Not far away he will find the center of the city's life and traditions—the Plaza Mayor, or "great square." All of the city's street car lines radiate from this center as though representing the influence and power that radiated from the same spot to all South America when Lima was the "City of the Kings." On one side of the Plaza Mayor rises the cathedral with its lofty twin towers. Pizarro is said to have laid the foundation stones. His mummy is now exhibited inside the structure.

Oldest University in America.

Facing another side of the main plaza is the old viceregal palace, still used for governmental purposes. Not far away is the oldest university in the western hemisphere, the Universidad de San Marcos, established more than half a century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In the Lima of the present the classic old university shares the educational field with thoroughly modern technical colleges devoted to engineering, medicine, and agriculture.

Lima and Callao, thought of vaguely perhaps by many as somewhere near the northern end of South America's Pacific coast, are at approximately 1,000 miles south of Panama as far from the Isthmus as they are from New York. Though only two degrees south of the equator, and therefore not within the tropics, they are, due to the dryness of the western slopes of the Andes and to the old Humboldt current that washes the coast, have an equable climate. The temperature in summer (the center in May) seldom rises above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and in winter rarely falls below 60 degrees.

The battle of Ayacucho took place in a very different part of Peru, the cool, somewhat bleak Sierra region among the Andean tablelands and valleys. This is the most fascinating part of Peru to those interested in the ancient civilizations of America, for this was the area in which blossomed the wonderful Inca empire. It is worth the while of the traveler bound for Lima, the ancient holy city of the Incas, to desert the railway some 75 miles south of the old capital and journey along the Inca highway by a mule-drawn vehicle.

Life Among the Quichuas.

This old highway was worn by the feet of many pilgrims and of many llama trains, in the days before the Spanish conquest. To some life in these belated, the fertile mountain basins which are linked with the valley

of Cuzco, is little changed since the long ago. The people are the Quichuas, the remnant of the once mighty people who prospered in this highland country. They are now of Roman Catholic faith and a church tower marks the site of each village, oxen and other domestic animals have been introduced, but the crude huts, the homespun dress, the primitive method of agriculture, belong in centuries long past. At harvest time farming in this root garden of the world is most interesting to the traveler. In threshing the grain the men drive the oxen about in a circle, encouraging the poor animals by yanking their tails; in winnowing, the grain and chaff are blown out through a horn, that the wind may separate them. A crooked stick is used in plowing, but what the Quichua farmer lacks in modern machinery he makes up in the decorative headgear of his oxen.

In costume these mountaineers are most picturesque. Throughout the Andean highlands the headcovering changes with the locality, and on the road to Cuzco it consists of a large, flat hat, usually of lambskin, dyed bright blue or red, bedecked with fringe and modern innovations. Both men and women wear this headgear. The men are attired in knee breeches, short jackets, and ponchos; the women in short skirts and low cut blouses. They are bare-legged and seem scantily clad at an altitude of 11,000 feet above the sea.

In the villages the huts are built of mud and thatch, untanned hides cover the doorways. Within are no furnishings save the few crude cooking utensils. The head of the household, one gathers, sleeps on the mat with the dog and the cat, the rest of the family close by, no better cared for than his llamas in the nearby corral.

The graceful llamas, little cousins to the camel, are closely associated with the Andean highlanders. Domesticated long ago, they are the best friends of the mountaineers, furnishing wool for clothing, fuel, bearing burdens patiently, calling for little or no care as they graze by the wayside and require little water. As in the days of Atahualpa, so today a train of laden llamas slowly journeys toward Cuzco; in the rear a Quichua boy and girl, both spinning as they walk, using primitive implements, a baby strapped to the young mother's back. The llamas turn their heads quickly to right and left, their curious eyes ever shifting; the young man and woman constantly chew the dried coca leaf, which deadens hunger, cold, fatigue, and watch for the flag which cheers, which waves triumphant on this ancient highway—the little, white flag which marks a hut where chicha is sold.

Fiesta Days Are "Wat" Days.

Chicha is the Peruvian drink made from fermented corn. It is highly intoxicating and its victims are legion on fiesta days. There are about seventy fiesta days celebrated annually in Peru, and the chicha and Quichuas mark these days less by religious fervor than by an all consuming passion for chicha. It is evidently an acquired taste; it is as bitter as the Mexican pulque. Another Peruvian drink is aguardiente, a strong native brandy.

The fare of the highlanders is meager, consisting of maize chicha, the frozen potato, chicha, dried goat or mutton, and quinoa, a cereal which grows at high altitudes. The many little fields are irrigated by narrow, little canals which are kept open by the labor of the Incas. The water is drawn from the snow-capped peaks of the Andes, which seem to be melting ever faster. This water is the source of life to the Incas, and it is the Incas who built the Temple of Viracocha, about half a mile from the highway. The great wall above remains of this once splendid edifice, said to have been erected by the eighth Inca ruler. On this main highway Spanish is now the universal language, although the Quichuas still use their own expressive language, and their spoken language is still the language of the Incas. They speak Spanish when they must, but most indignantly.

ANDOVER

Miss Millie Newton, who is attending Miss Nell's kindergarten school in Boston, is spending the vacation with her people, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newton.

Mrs. William Smith entertained two tables at what Friday evening. Mrs. N. D. Bodwell won the highest score and Mrs. Ella Damon the lowest. After the game the hostess served a nice lunch. A pleasant evening of sociability was enjoyed. Mrs. Dolly Elliott entertains at her home, Pine Street, Friday evening, April 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parsons and son, Raymond, visited her people, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Akers, Sunday.

Miss Pauline Small and sister, Mrs. William Virgin, from Rumford have been recent guests of their father, P. R. Small.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Averill, Ted Paine, Mrs. Florence Chamberlain and Fred Hutchins went to the Middle Dam, Monday to work for E. F. Coburn.

Miss Thelma Poor from Nason Institute, Springvale, is spending the Easter recess with her people, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Poor.

Roger Mills and Fred Hutchins are at their homes from their studies at Gray's Business College.

Mrs. John Howey is at the McCarty Hospital receiving treatment for an eye which she injured while chopping up crockery for her hens a piece flew and lodged in the eye. Dr. Moody is attending her and is in hopes of saving the eye.

The Happy Five Orchestra held a dance in the hall Wednesday evening with a good company present.

William Harris is acting as janitor for the town hall and village school-houses.

Everett Thurston is home for a week's vacation from his school in Plymouth, N. H.

The selectmen are taking the inventory this week.

Mrs. Otto Lovejoy is the guest of Miss Annie Gregg.

Mr. L. B. Hall, a former resident of Andover, but now of Chesterville, Me., has been in town a few days.

There were moving pictures at the McAlister Theatre, Saturday evening. A heavy electrical shower, the first of the season, passed over Andover, Saturday night, taking off much of the snow. Wagons and sleighs are seen on the streets. Weather sages who keep track of things say this spring is normal and with nothing to fear from an unusual cold.

Miss Addie Learned has been very ill with an attack of appendicitis.

Miss Ida Danham, who is teaching in Danielson, Conn., has been visiting Mrs. Clayton Swett.

Mrs. Lawrence Parsons has completed her work at the Milton House.

Mrs. Helen Dunn and children were guests of her sister, Mrs. Roger Thurston, and family Sunday.

Wednesday evening, April 8, is the date for the Ladies' Aid supper to be served from 6 to 7 o'clock in the town hall with an entertainment to follow.

NORTH NEWRY

Mrs. H. H. Hanson called on Mrs. Fred Kilgore one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Frankie Vail and young son, Francis, Jr., are guests of Mr. Vail's parents at Upton.

Wm. Walker worked for W. H. Wight & Sons last week.

Miss Doris Moxon is at home from Newford for the Easter vacation.

P. W. Wight and Jesse Perren went to Bethel Sunday.

Miss Ella Hanson returned to her school Saturday.

Miss Carrie Wight is at home from Bethel for two weeks.

WEST BETHEL

Lowell Barnham of West Sumner was in town over the week end.

Philip Rolfe has gone to Foster's Mills where he will open up the mill and take charge.

Hermon Brackett, who has been working for the High Light of Caledonia, has gone to Foster's Mills to work for P. H. Rolfe.

Miss Sarah Allen was in Bethel one day last week.

Oliver Moore has gone to Farmington where he has employment.

Miss Helen Westleigh was the guest of friends at Bethel, Friday night.

MARION

There were over 1000 in spring for the work on the March 27. Paul Glover, George Rolfe, Fred MacKenzie, Walter Glover, Fred MacKenzie, Frances Merrill, Verna Glover, Ruth Rolfe, Elizabeth MacKenzie, Betty Rolfe and Madeline MacKenzie. Elmer Wyman is the teacher.

Mrs. Lloyd Linton and baby were recent guests of E. H. Merrill's.

Mrs. E. A. Glover and Miss Anna that they called on relatives in Bethel, Sunday P. M.

Never did the country seem to be in a better position to go ahead along normal lines of growth and development. Employment is generally steady, wages good and prices reasonable. Let us appreciate our advantages and strive to maintain sound conditions.

ADDITIONAL LAND AUTHORIZED FOR WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

Twenty-one thousand acres are to be added to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire as a result of the action recently taken by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and announced the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

This additional acreage, when finally acquired, will bring the total area of Government owned land in the White Mountain National Forest up to 462,200 acres. The purchase unit, which the Government will ultimately acquire in large part, embraces 950,000 acres.

W. W. Ashe, Secretary of the National Forest Reservation Commission, declares that the 21,000 acres recently added to the forest boundaries contains about 70 million board feet of merchantable timber and that the land involved is a highly important addition to the National Forest.

Mr. Ashe's complete statement follows:

"The recent authorization by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the purchase of 21,000 acres of additional lands as part of the White Mountain National Forest calls attention to the progress which has been made toward carrying this project to completion, and emphasizes the value of these lands to New England for protecting the headwaters of the Merrimack, Connecticut, and other rivers, and as a source of timber.

"The outside limits of the White Mountain National Forest as now defined embrace 950,000 acres of which 462,200 acres have been acquired or are in process of acquisition. This represents an investment for the land and timber of \$3,270,000. In addition to the central mass of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, including the Presidential Range, the National Forest covers important tracts in Coos, Carroll, and Grafton counties and extends over into Oxford County, Maine. The gross area includes certain valley lands suitable for farms and other purposes which the Government will acquire, and if these are eliminated about 55 per cent of the land desirable for forest purposes has been purchased.

"The last purchase of 21,000 acres is important, not only since it consolidates the holdings of the Government and facilitates their administration, but it adds to the Government reserve a stand of nearly 70 million feet of merchantable timber. Some of this timber is in small bodies and by itself would

scarcely be considered merchantable at the present time; but in connection with the timber which the Government already owns on adjoining lands all of it becomes available for commercial use.

"In addition to the present stand of 33 million feet of softwoods and more than 55 million feet of hardwoods, these recently acquired lands are capable of a sustained yearly production of probably 7,000 cords of softwood timber and about 2 million feet of hardwood timber. That is, they can produce currently this much timber each year for commercial use without any diminution of supply.

"The total stand of timber in the White Mountain National Forest is now estimated to be nearly one billion board feet of merchantable stock, of which more than half is softwoods suitable for making print paper. In comparison with the timber needs of a great industrial section like New England this amount is not large, but every addition to the National Forest increases the potential growth of timber which can be maintained without diminution for the future requirements of the region. Aside from the industrial value of this National Forest in conserving timber supply and stream flow, it has an important place in the outdoor recreation for the people of New England.

Approximately 2300 postal employees to benefit by enactment of new postal pay and rate increase bill.

"Mutt & Jeff" "Dicky Dippy"

The best of comics in the Boston Globe every day.

REPORT

all the news happenings that come to your attention to this office. It will be appreciated for every piece of news will make the paper more interesting for you as well as others. We want and with your help will print all

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By Clive Arden

Synopsis

As a relief, their visit was postponed until ascertained from him that he

VI

and their children? We but gathered
about, and into our houses, to see the

"I wonder what they wear?"
"Huh? (sings)"
"No. The natives—for dinner."
He gave a burst of laugh or, clapping

VII

4. The little fellow came white
and red, but when she roughly pulled
back, and she remembered, with
astonishment, that she was faint!

the preliminary rites ceased, and
mashed turned to Croft.
Then, O Great White Chief, shall

To be continued

To be continued

